DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month

New York in the Senate.

When Congress meets in regular seesion one week from next Monday, David B. HILL and EDWARD MURPHY, Jr., will be found at their respective posts, ready to uphold the hands of the New York Democracy, and to give expression to the views and sentiments of the great popular party which is occasionally defeated balked, or temporarily overpowered, but never entirely overthrown or demoralized. The Democracy ever emerges stronger than before, from any transitory or accidental reverse. It has been so in the past;

It will be so in the future. In recent years a long line of Republicans, some of them eminent, like SEWARD and CONKLING, and a great number of them of mediocre abilities and small political importance, have represented New York or, at least, have represented the New Nork Republicans. This year, for the first time since the foundation of the Republican party, the case is different. There are two emocratic Senators from New York. Both are able and alert party chieftains, ever to be found in the thickest of the political fray, and usually emerging victorious. Both are trained and capable campaigners. Both are familiar with victory. Both have done yeoman's labor for party honors in the past. The senior Democratic Senator has seen the acknowledged leader of the party forces in the State; the junior Senator has been the organizer of victories as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee.

Against the high tidal wave, with hurricane attachment, which struck the State on Tuesday, Nov. 7, even the well-nigh invincible Democracy was not proof. Yet good generalship and a high order of discipline mitigated the blow here, and but for the slump in Kings county, would probably have withstood it victoriously As it was, Massachusetts, Ohio, and Pennsylvania gave respectively 35,000, 81,000, and 184,000 majority for the Republicans two weeks ago. New York gave 23,000, the Democratic loss in Kings county since last year having been 12,000 more than the Re-

publican majority in the State. Senators HILL and MURPHY will be on hand in the Senate chamber on the first Monday in December. Senator Hill's term, by the way, expires in 1897, and Senator MURPHY's in 1899. A President is to be elected in 1896.

Mr. Blount's Letter of April 8, 1893. "Mr. BLOUNT went to Honolulu not as a partisan, but as an impartial investigator.

His mission was not to make out a case, but to ascertain the truth." That is the New York Herald's statement of the Paramount Commissioner's mission.

Nor is there the slightest ground for the assumption that Mr. BLOUNT was sent to the Hawaiian Islands in pursuance of a solicy opposed to annexation, or for the purpose of finding occasion for withdrawing support from the Provisional Government and restoring the Queen." That is the New York Times's present view of Mr. BLOUNT'S errand.

Both of these leading authorities of Liliuokalanism are contradicted by Mr. BLOUNT himself. At the very beginning of his pretended investigation, only two days after his communication announcing his arrival in Hawaii, the Paramant Commis ioner sent word to Mr. GRESHAM and Mr. CLEVELAND that, in his judgment, the Provisional Government owed its existence to the perverted influence of Minister STEifested in the employment of United States troops. "My present impression," wrote Mr. BLOUNT, " is that the existing Government owes its being and its maintenance to this perverted influence."

Thus, three months before he was supposed to have arrived at any conclusion, Mr. BLOUNT informed his principals in Washington what his final report was to be. So far as Mr. GRESHAM and Mr. CLEVELAND were concerned, the extraordinary message of April 8 amounted to a private assurance that Mr. BLOUNT understood perfectly why he had been sent to Honolulu, and was pre pared to perform faithfully the job laid out for him. But, with a fatuity unexampled in diplomacy, Mr. BLOUNT put this intimation upon file in the State Department; and now, by an oversight as astonishing as it is fortu nate, the confession of prejudgment has been allowed to get to the public.

The Times is wrong. There is the strongest ground for the assumption that Mr BLOUNT was sent to Hawaii, in pursuance of a policy opposed to annexation, and for the purpose of finding occasion for withdrawing support from the Provisional Government and restoring the Queen.

The Herald likewise is wrong. Mr. BLOUNT went to Honolulu not as an impartial in vestigator, but as a partisan, with partisan instructions. His mission was to make out a case, not to ascertain the truth.

Mr. Thurston Answers Mr. Blount. If President CLEVELAND imagined that by the publication of Mr. BLOUNT's report he could retrieve himself in the eyes of the American people, shocked and disgusted by his intended violation of the Constitution, he must, by this time, be undeceived. It was put forward as a shield against the rising tide of public indignation, in the hope that it would furnish some show of pretext for the purpose clearly foreshadowed in Mr. GRESHAM'S recommendations to commit an act of war without the sanction of Congress, to which alone is delegated the war making power. The report, however, has so utterly failed to answer the end in view, that friends of the Administration ask themselves with amazement whether upon no better foundation than such a document Mr. CLEVELAND can have ventured to order an unlawful act. On the face of it, the report is the disgraceful opposite of a candid, exhaustive, dispassionate, judicial review. That it is a mere ex parte plea is plain not only from its naive admission that Mr. BLOUNT had arrived at his conclusions before he began his sham inquiry, but also from the fact that it excludes all testimony, except that of avowed opponents of the present Hawaiian Government. Yet, however worthless the sniment may seem, considered as the basis for an unlawful act of war, it was eminently proper that Mr. Thurston should reply to it, as he did in the paper which we published yesterday. Mr. Thunsron is the duly accredited Minister of the Hawsiian Governbeen recreant to his duty had he remained dumb while an attempt was made to sub- | rables, the owner falls to kill it and it gets

that, although Mr. Paramount BLOUNT repeatedly states in his report that he, THURSTON, was the leader of the revolutionary movement in Honolulu, he has never asked him a question concerning the matter, nor given him an opportunity to make any statement regarding it. The same thing is true of a large number of other men who took a leading part in the movement of January last. They also requested to be heard, but were by Mr. BLOUNT denied a hearing. Mr. THURSTON next directs attention to a fact patent or the face of the report, that it consists exclusively of prepared affidavits, or of answers to leading questions put by Mr. BLOUNT himself at private interviews, no one else being present but his stenographer. In no instance was a representative of the Hawalian Government allowed to produce counter testimony, or by the cross-examination of witnesses to contradict them out of their own mouths. Mr. Thurston says, what every lawyer knows, that this is a dishonest substitute for the thorough and judicial inquiry which it was the duty of Mr. CLEVE-LAND's emissary to make, if he made any at all. We may here mention that, simulaneously with the publication of Mr. Thursron's paper, further light upon the character of Mr. BLOUNT's inquiry was thrown by Consul-General WILDER at San Francisco. It will be remembered that in his report Mr. BLOUNT, with a ludicrous affectation of fairness, denies that he knows anything about the view taken by Mr. CLAUS SPRECKELS of the events which took place last January in Honolulu. What this retence amounts to is exposed by Consul-General WILDER, who shows that three of the witnesses put forward most conspicuously by Mr. BLOUNT, namely, CORNWELL, PARKER, and WIDEMANN, are notoriously

cools of Spreckers, all being dependent on

him, and two of them having turned over to

him their sugar plantation properties. Un-

fer these circumstances, the omission to

Returning to Mr. THURSTON, we observe

call Spreckels was simply a trick.

that he contradicts in the most positive way Mr. BLOUNT's charge that American troops were landed under a prearranged greement with the Committee of Safety, that they should assist in the overthrow of the Queen. He avers that at no time did Minister STEVENS or Capt. WILTER assure aim or the committee, or any sub-committee thereof, that the United States troops would cooperate in establishing a Providonal Government; and he avers further that, as a matter of fact, they did not so cooperate. In support of this averment, Mr. THURSTON declares his readiness to produce witnesses of the highest esponsibility and in overwhelming numers. But he submits that admissions made in Mr. BLOUNT's report render the production of such witnesses unnecessary. The evidence of Mr. Damon contained in that report, although it is the evidence of a man avowedly hostile to the present Hawaiian Government, lets slip the acknowledgment that when, after the organization and proclamation of the new Government, a request was made for the support of the United States troops it was refused. The word sent back from the commanding officer was: "Capt.WILTSE's orders are 'Remain passive.'" In the face of such an admission, from a witness inimical to the Hawaiian Government, it is evident that the United States troops were landed, as Minister Stevens has declared, exclusively for the purpose of protecting American citizens and property in the event of a conflict between the Queen and the Committee of Safety. They were landed, too, as Mr. STEVENS has pointed out, in pursuance of instructions issued years before by Mr. BAYARD when Secretary of State, these being the latest instructions on the subject

in the possession of the Minister. We pass to another charge of Mr. BLOUNT'S, that, but for the moral support of the United States representatives and roops, the establishment of the Provision al Government would have been impossible. This charge is effectually disposed of by Mr. THURSTON. After reminding us that the United States troops did not land in Honolulu until 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Jan. 16, Mr. THUBSTON shows that the revolution had been in progress for two days, during any part of which the Queen's supporters might have arrested the leading revolutionists had they possessed the power and courage to do so. Mr. THURS-TON avers that the intelligent and reputable men who had determined to depose the Queen as a penalty for her attempted coup f'état, could and would have carried out their purpose if there had not been an American marine within a thousand miles of Honolulu. The ground for this averment is his reference to what undeniably took place in 1887 and 1889, when the same men who have established the present Hawaiian Government, demonstrated their ability to crush the reactionary plots of

the Hawaiian royalists. As to the charge reiterated by the Even ing Post, that the members and supporters of the present Hawaiian Government are aliens, Mr. Thurston finds it easy to show that not one of them is more subject to that imputation than is Mr. E. L. GODKIN. Mr. GODKIN is an Anglo-Irishman, who came over to this country when he was well advanced in years, and has since, we understand, been naturalized. Mr. Thurston defies contradiction to his statement that a large proportion of the members and supporters of the Hawaiian Government were born in Hawaii, and that, of the remainder, every man is, by the laws of the country, a legal voter. If, in Hawaii, naturalized citizens have no right to take part in the organization of a Government, what business has Mr. Godkin to offer American citizens advice touching their national and municipal interests?

Liability for Mad Dogs. An interesting question as to the responsibilities of owners of domestic animals for the misconduct of these animals has been raised by a prosecution in Paris growing out of injuries inflicted by a mad dog. This dog bit a man, who subsequently died of hydrophobia occasioned by the bite. The authorities have charged the owners of the animal with the crime of manslaughter, growing out of their criminal negligence in

allowing it to go at large. Under the well-settled law in England and this country relating to the liability of the owners of domestic animals, the defendants in this Paris prosecution could not be held responsible for the results of the bits inflicted by their rabid dog if the animal was previously of a gentle disposition, and had become mad and got loose and at large without any carelessness on their part. Of course, no matter how inoffensive the dog might have been before that time, the moment it manifested any symptoms of madness the duty of the owner would be either ment to Washington, and he would have to kill it or to restrain it, at all hazards; and if after notice that a dog was suffering from

ject his Government to misconception and calumny before the tribunal of American doubtless be held absolutely responsible for the injury, inasmuch as it would be his duty Mr. TRUBSTON begins by pointing out under the law to destroy the dog as soon as

he ascertained that it was mad. The law has long made a radical distinction between the liability of the owner or keeper of wild animals of a savage nature, and the liability of the owner or keeper of tame animals not naturally feroclous. The owner or keeper of a lion, tiger, bear, or other flerce wild beast stands in the position of an insurer against the commission of any injuries by it. In other words, he is bound to see that the animal is so cared for that it cannot harm any one; and if it should unlawfully inflict injuries, he becomes liable in damages, notwithstanding that he may have exercised the greatest

diligence in regard to its custody. As to ordinary domestic animals, how ever, the owner or keeper is not an insurer unless Me knows or has reason to believe that the animal is vicious, dangerous, or inclined to do mischief. For example, in a suit brought to recover damages suffered by reason of the bite of a dog, the owner or keeper of the dog is not ordinarily liable if it appears that the animal was gentle by nature, and had never been known to bite before, or to do any act evincing an inclination to attack persons or animals. To make the owner or keeper responsible in such a case, it is essential to show that he had reason to believe that the dog was vicious, or had a propensity to do harm. In many instances, however, it has been held by the courts that the fact that a large dog was kept as a watch dog was evidence that his master knew that the animal must have a disposition to bite, inasmuch as the purpose for which he was kept would fall if he was in fact gentle and harmless.

As to dogs which become mad, the true rule would seem to be that which we have suggested. There can hardly be any legal liability on the part of the owner of a gentle dog for its misconduct, if it become mad under such circumstances as not to give the owner any warning or notice, and inflicts the injury without any opportunity on the part of the owner to interfere; but the owner ought to be chargeable as an insurer if he allows the animal to remain alive an instant after he knows or has reason to believe that it is rabid.

The Wild Beast Party.

News from Bridgeport, the chief winter rendezvous of the troops of wild beasts which in summer stroll over the country in Barnum or Forepaugh caravans, tells us that the lion and tiger men are hard at work training their animals to perform together on the same unprecedented scale of numbers, and in the wonderful variety of combination, with which the HAGENBECK show has lately startled Chicago and will soon amaze New York.

The shade of the departed Shah-in-Shah of the lion world, the first King of kings, VAN AMBURGH, the original hero of the cages still familiar to the travelling circus, must haunt in envious wonder the broad arenas where great companies of savage beasts are marshalled under the tamers of the present day These fascinating exhibitions have grown like most other things in size and impressiveness. Sam Parch never demonstrated more surprisingly than they how "some things can be done as well as others." A looker on, with a memory covering a single generation, might think himself suddenly transported to the regions of the devil or imagine that the terrible rangers of the jungle and desert performing in his presence were but the enchanted shapes of the dogs and goats which used to astonish us with these same tricks years ago. When, instead of a harmless house dog rolling along on a revolving globe, we see the veritable king of beasts, de fure if not de facto, the tiger, executing the same feat, enraged but still submissive, we imagine that our next step must be into the golden age. To sit by while a dozen great carnivorous cats move and pose in tricks and tableaux, directed by a quiet and weaponless man, and then, after their acts are over, break into play as though they were alone with nature, makes one thrill with the fancy that the evercoveted gift of invisibility has led him into the inner wilds of savage existence. There is no means of estimating the effect of the wild animal performances in the times of the Roman gladiators; but we can say that even the gory spectacle of a bull fight fails to produce so barbarically sensational a spectacle as is seen in these modern asemblages of wild beasts.

A word is to be said to the managers of RARNUM's on the strength of the report that their most important cageful intended for next summer's business, is to be made up of a mixture of different cat species with the domestic and gentle sheep and goats and zebus. The famous old happy family" of monkeys, birds, and house-tabbies was very entertaining, but similar groupings of ill-mated or instinctively inimical creatures are not at all good when one element is composed of lions and tigers. There is a surpassing grandeur of effect from massing these latter animals on a floor big enough to give to them seeming freedom, which forbids the eccentric intrusion of the like of goats and sheep. The lion working with the lamb is perhaps the supreme culmination of harmony, but it is not art, and it is not to be commended as a feature of sights so magnificent as those under consideration. Notwithstanding the homogeneous and splendid band of lions which we hear of as being trained together at Bridgeport, the biggest company of the flerce ones should not be marred by the purely sentimental companionship of creatures which are their natural prey, and which while not exalting themselves, give an air of pettiness to the glorious savages. These modern wild beast exhibitions are about the finest shows on earth.

A Protest That Should Be Needless. A number of Southern manufacturers and owners of mineral lands have united in a public protest against putting iron ore and

coal upon the free list. "The Southern iron men," says this protest, "have resolved to resist the repeal, forgetting for the moment all differences of political beliefs, and mindful only of the better and more stable thing, to wit, domestic prosperity. Millions of dollars have been invested in the South in the mining of iron ore and coal, on the supposition, and reasonable one, too, that they would not be put in jeopardy in the house of their friends. If the duty is repealed and there should follow the erection of furnaces on the coast, as is now anticipated, what is to

ecome of the investment already made?" These Southern manufacturers would be occupying impregnable ground if they founded their demand not upon their personal and selfish interest in having the tariff duty on coal and iron ore retained. but upon the great Democratic principle of a tariff for revenue only. There must be a duty upon iron ore and coal, not for the purpose of protecting manufacturers in Alabama and Tennesses, but for the pur-

pose of raising revenue to meet the expenses of the Government economically admin-intered. To take the duty off from any article is to lose, so far as that article is concerned, the sole purpose of a constitutional tariff, and to destroy the uniformity, equal-

ity, and equity of taxation. Is it possible that the idea of the constitutional tariff is so obscured at Washington that men must plead with the Ways and Means Committee not to commit the protectionist abomination of a free list? Is it possible that the Democracy has forgotten in a little more than a year why it was put into power?

Among the religious denominations which believe in keeping the Mosaic Sabbath, instead of the Christian Sunday, are the Seventh-Day Baptists and the Seventh-Day Adventists members of the latter denomination have been sent to prison at Centreville, Md., for working on the first day of the week, in violation of the law of Maryland. They chose to go to prison rather than to pay the fine imposed by the Court, because they believed that thus they could make the most impressiv protest against any legal interference with a etrine of their faith. It is not the first tim that believers in their form of Adventism have suffered under the Sunday laws of Maryland. We believe that the convicted parties have always preferred imprisonment to the paymen of a fine, and have felt proud that they could

thus "give their testimony." The counsel for the two men last convicted have given notice that they will take the case to the higher courts of the State and from there. if the decision be adverse, to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the argument will be grounded upon the principle set forth in the first amendment to the Constitution. The final decision of the question at issue will interes not only the Seventh-Day Adventists and the seventh-Day Baptists, but also the believers in the Jewish faith and the unbelievers in religion.

There are Seventh-Day Adventist churche in a good many of the States of the Union, and there may be as many as 10,000 members of them. The adherents of the denomination have at sundry times come into collision with the Sunday observance laws of several States.

M. JEAN-CHARLES CAZIN is a great French artist, the greatest indeed that has visited this country. He has met with a warm and hearty welcome, and he deserved it.

Both Salvador and Guatemala have become involved in the quarrel between Honduras and Nicaragua. It seems that Hondura 'must defend her autonomy" against the en croachments of Nicaragua, and we are not sur prised that Guatemala backs up Honduras while Salvador backs up Nicaragua. Of the four Presidents engaged in the quarrel, two BARRIOS and ZELATA, are dictators, while the other two, Ezera and Vasquez, may as well be called dictators, also. It can hardly be supposed that the dictator of Costa Ries will be able to keep out of the squabble, for he is the most belligerent of all the military botheads in Central America.

If some dictator deserving of the name could get a good grip upon all five of the republica. and force them to behave themselves, Central America would be better off than under the sham dictatorship of five awaggering militar;

Those of our clergymen who preach upon secular topics, whether the topic be political. or financial, or diplomatic, or mercantile, or industrial, or fashionable-let us say, for example, that it is the recent elections, or the silver coinage question, or the Behring Sea settlement, or Mr. THURBER's affairs, or the Lehigh strike, or the Brazilian dispute, or people's garments, or the horse show, ough o make a preliminary study of the editorial habit. An editor who is worth his salt pick up all the knowledge he can get about a subject, and thinks about it to the best of his ability, before he writes upon it. He calls upon his experience and observation; he care fully reads documents and reports; he sends out reporters to gather all available facts; he looks into the obscure points sharply; he learns what is said by all the parties concerned; he sometimes confers with persons of pecial information. Having thus prepare the ground for thought, he thinks, uses his wits, makes up his mind, and finally gives the results of his judgment to the public This is the way of an editor who is worth his salt, and who knows that the discussion of im-

portant public questions is a serious thing. It seems to us that those of our preachers. tho deliver sermons or give "talks" from the pulpit upon secular subjects would do well to adopt this way, or at least to follow it so far as may be necessary to enable them knowingly of any such subject which they may

We make this remark for the reason that we ometimes read reports of sermons upon topics of the times, which give evidence that the preacher was not well-informed upon his topic or was misinformed, or was even lamentably ignorant, or was blinded by prejudice.

When a preacher gives a "talk" or sermor from his pulpit upon a political matter about which he is unlearned, and flaunts his igno rance in the presence of people who know better, he must weaken his spiritual influence and destroy confidence in his religious teaching. There is apt to be a suspicion that he is a clerical humbug.

New York to Galveston: We shall most certainly be pleased to hear of the establishment of a steamship line between Galveston and Copenhagen or any other foreign por New York has no jealousy of Galveston, and is happy to know of the growth of her shipping interests. We like her spirit of enterprise; we rejoice in her commercial prosperity; we shall help her in so far as we can. The Texan city is splendidly situated for commerce.

We may take occasion here to say that New York is not in the least jealous of any other city along the seaboard, not of Bangor or Bostor not of Philadelphia or Baltimore, not of Norfolk or Wilmington, not of Charleston or Savannah, not of Mobile, New Orleans, or Galveston. We desire the prosperity of them all. not merely because their prosperity must be to our advantage, but also because it will surely be advantageous to the whole country, ever-advancing American people one of them feels as if she were a rival of New York, we shall always treat her as a friendly and worthy rival. If any one of them believes that she will yet outstrip New York, we say, go shead. If any one of them thinks that she can take away all the trade of New York, we shall

In truth, New York does not dread the rivalry of any city on the American continent. She would rather urge every one of them to forge to the front. At this moment, good luck to Galveston, and

success to the projected steamship line between Texas and Denmark.

The frauds perpetrated by land grabbers at the opening of the Cherokee Strip two months ago could not have occurred if the Interior Department had enforced the laws applicable to such cases. We do not believe that any purpose would be subserved by the appointment of a committee of Congress to "investigate" these frauds, as suggested in the presentation of the United States Grand Jury sitting at the capital of Oklahoma. It is better that the fraudulent cases should be brought pefore the Federal courts established in the Territory than before Congress. Investigations by Congressional committees have some-times been useful, but far more often they have been expensive, long-winded, and valueless; and in many cases the reports submitted by them have never received any attention whatever from Congress. There ought not to be any difficulty in procuring the indictment and punishment of the perpetrators of the Cherokee frauds, if there be evidence to sustain the account of these frauds given by the Guthrie Grand Jury. The Territorial courts can deal with them more promptly than a committee of

A QUESTION FOR MR. BLOUNT.

Where Were the Other Pereign Repres nilves White Stevens was Conspiring ! BAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.-Ex-Consul-General severance of Hawail, who was present during the revolution, asks this pertinent question:

'If a conspiracy existed between the revolu ionists and Minister Stevens, and if the uprising could not have been successful without the Inited States troops, how is it that none of the foreign powers represented at Hawaii by Ministers of Consuls have made any protest or even a diplomatic note of such a serious mat-ter? They could not have been ignorant of the facts. The Governments of England, Japan, France, and Portugal were represented there by Ministers and by Consuls. Germany, Austria. Denmark, the Netherlands, Chill, and Mexico had also Consuls there. Governments, through their official representrecognized the Provisional Government of Hawali without the least objection. It is a fact of importance, which seems to have been overlooked at Washington, and yet it is not assumed that England, for instance, is at all disposed to favor the annexation move

THEY COULD NOT BELIEVE THE IN-FAMY POSSIBLE.

The Rev. Serenc E. Bishop of Bonoisis Writes Previously to Mr. Willia's Arrival

From the Independent It is maintained by the royalists that President Cleveland's new Minister. Albert S. Willis, is about to arrive in Honolulu for the purpose of enforcing upon the Provisional Gov-ernment Mr. Cleveland's intention that they shall make way for the restoration of the fallen Queen. Various things are tending to create also in the minds of others an apprehension that Mr. Willis may be commissioned, not to enforce, but to strongly urge such a policy upon the Government. Mr. Theo. H. Davies. who specially represents Canadian Interest as well as Kaiulani, is expected to come with Mr. Cleveland's representative and labor in the same direction. It is seemingly incredible that a President of the United States should thus lend himself to promote British commercial and political interests against those of his own country; or that he should strive to recstablish a throne that has fallen by its own vices. and replace an impure and idolatrous Poly nesian Queen over a splendid and progressive colony of civilized Americans. We shall not believe in such an infamy unless compelled.

Sothing but Genuine Constitutional Tarte Reform Will Fill the Bill From the Richmond Time

The platform adopted by the Democratic arty at Chicago in June last contains the following sentence:

"We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purposes of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Government when hon stly and economically administered."

With this announced to the voters of the United States as the principle that would guide it in administering the Government if hose voters should honor it with the charge. the people of the United States by an over rhelming majority committed the custody of every branch of the Government to the Dem eratic party.

Planks in party platforms are often merely erfunctory things to which the voters give little heed, and which are, therefore, to be lived up to or not as the progress of events may dis close them to be wise or the reverse. But it cannot be said that this provision in the Democratic platform of last June was intended to be in a sort of respect perfunctory only. It had ing issue of the day, and it was put into the deliberately and because it was Democratic doctrine, and was approved of cause they wanted it to be the guiding prin siple of our Government. Party men, therefore who respect party obligations, are under the most binding obligation to make their official action conform to the letter and spirit of this declaration. This is the party's platform. Upon faith that it would be carried into force and effect the people committed the Govern ment to Democratic hands, and the Democrat party is, therefore, under the highest and most solemn obligation to make this principle the

effective one in our revenue laws. tective tariff, we yet contend that in fixing a tionment of the burdens and benefits of the tariff, so long as it exists, should be made upon all interests affected thereby. do not see why, for coal and iron ore. discriminations should be made, either in favor of the buyer or the producer. Coal and wool, and everything else, should bear their due and ratable proportion of the tax necessary to support the Government.

War Taxation in Time of Peace

From the Philudelphia Record. When the first income tax was imposed the Dam ats denounced it as a violation of the Constitution, hich declares that "no capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration" of population

However, a comprehensive and almost revolutionary thems of taxation is to be sprung upon Congress and the country without the least note of warning. In the platform of neither of the two great parties in 1852 was there the slightest hint of an income tax. There was no discussion of the subject among the people utside of assemblages of the Populats, whose ora tors showed how easy it would be to relieve the mas of all the burdens of taxation by a system of positive taxation upon the incomes of the hated positive taxation. of capital. The scheme in the Committee on Ways and Means is the first installment of the Populist prorramme. What is the need of a Populist party, after Democratic committees in Congress stand ready to execute its dying beheats?

From the Buffals Commercial When in addition to the inheritance tax the p of New York are subjected by a Democratic Tariff Re-form bill to an income tag also, this State will be a very expensive place for thrifty and industrious sons to live in. It is reported from Washington that tion of this discredited war tax is pretty sure to be a part of the programme the Ways and Means Committee are about to suburts to the House

Egyptian Cotton Used in the United States From American Industries

New York's cetton quelations are cabled to the Alex andria Bourse almost hourly, and variations affect the Rgyptian market as sensibly as if the two nations were not separated by 0,000 miles of sea.

It may astonish your readers to be told that Egypt sends the United States a goodly part of her crop, and the trade increases with such strides as to almost tempt one to question the published statistics. In 1885 America bought in the Liverpool markets 3,000 ba flyptian cotton, and in the succeeding three years a trifle more each season, until the trade amounted to 10,470 bales in 1880. Then wide awake broker, in Section and New York arranged for direct shipments, receiting in an importation in 1800 of 28,700 bales; in 1800, of 25,700 bales; in 1800, of 25,673 bales, while last year's shipments aggregated \$8,765 bales, and for this year of grace the figure will be several points better than 40,000 bales. Think of it! America buying cotton in Egypt? Is it not like carrying coals to Newcastle? To the uniniti-sted it may be, but not so to the suferprising factory owner in Massachusetts or Connecticut. With its silk staple from an inch to an inch and a half long he can, with Egyptian cotton, make underwear and hostery and a dozen other things requiring a smooth finish and high lustre that he could not make from American co ten alone.

A New Hawatina Policy Proposed To rus Envior or Tax Sun-in. If the administration wants a truly moral Bawaiian poincy, here it is: Right the wrong by restoring Liliuokalani to the throne, and then send Parkhurat down as United States Min New Yors, Nov. 22

The Euglish of It.

From the Bostos Court

"Did you see the Freedom't about your appointment when you were in Washington I" saided Mr. Nagrer." No." said Mr. Noodeman. I not saw his secretary and from what he said I should say I was sure to win." "What did he say!" He said that the Freedom't had remarked. When my tame was submitted, that I was 'persuma non grats."
"What't that "hity, it's Lates, and means no person greater Freity high praise to come from a President, shift

PACIFIC COAST SENTIMENT.

Press, Speaking for Both Parti Benounces the Polley of Infamy.

From the Son Francism Enumers.

It is only by practically declaring war upon the Government of the Hawalian Islands that the President can reinstate Liliugkalant, and we do not want to believe that Mr. Cleveland has decided to dely the Federal Constitution and subject himself to the danger of impeachment. Mr. Cleveland, to be sure, has no over powering respect for the Constitution when i happens to conflict with his wishes, as he demonstrated when he suspended the Gears act of his own royal will, but we hardly think he is prepared to usurp the war-making fune tion, which resides only in Congress. If Grover Cleveland has done this thing; If while Con cross was in session he scorned to consult it and sent his herald to Honolulu to declars wa between the United States and the recognized Covernment of the islands, whose regularly commissioned Minister has been officially received, then Grover Cleveland should be im

The death of one native of the islands, of whatever race, American or European, in de fence of the right of self-government, at the hands of American officers and satiors endeavoring to reestablish an overthrown monarchy, would set this country on fire with popular rage. It would be an appeal from the American President to the American people, and the response would be prompt and decisive. This is what the Hawaiian revolutionists will do, if they have the daring and resolution of their American ancestors; if they have clear understanding of their rights and bold leadership, they will resist with their lives, they will yield only after defeat in battle They will compel the President to actual employment of the force he has assembled ac carefully to frighten them, and they will leave the rest to the American people.

peached and ousted from the Presidency.

From the San Francisco Evening Bullette The story that the Administration had made up its mind to go filibustering in the mid-Pacific for the purpose of recreating the fallen throne in Hawaii was fully confirmed this morning by the publication of a letter from Secretary Gresham to the President, advising the restoration of Queen Liliuokalant. When the story first gained circulation it was so improbable in its nature and so wholly at variance with the usual run of our history that many persons were disposed to regard it as a canard. But it turns out to be literally exact Our brilliant Secretary of State holds that the United States should set up Liliuokalani on her throne again. But how the job is to be worked he declines to say. Are we to make war on the Provisional Government which we have recognized? If ex-Minister Stevens was wrong in pulling down a government (provided the fact were really so) in a foreign country.

provided he recognizes the amenities and customs of official life. From the Scattle Post-Intelle If she (the former Queen) has the hearts of her people she can get her throne without any interference of American bayonets; and if her people do not want her restored it is not the ousiness of the President of this republic to forcibly replace her on the throne.

what warrant has Mr. Gresham for interven

ing to set up another? President Cleveland

has now either to accept the advice of his See

retary of State or reject it. If he rejects it, Mr.

Gresham will have to retire from the Cabinet.

From the Sun Francisco Chronicle If President Cleveland Instructs the United States Minister to Hawaii to use the delegated authority of the United States to depose the Provisional Government and to attempt to restore Liliuokalani to the throne, he will be guilty of conduct tantamount to a declaration of war against Hawaii, in which case he will subject himself to the penalties of impeach ment, for the declaring of war is solely within

the discretion and jurisdiction of Congress. A moment's reflection will show the sound ness of this position. Leaving aside the question of the war in which the Hawaiian revolu tion was accomplished, and conceding for the sake of argument that Minister Stevens and Capt. Wiltse exceeded their authority in landng a force of marines and sailors from the Boston, the fact still remains that the Provisonal Government has been recognize valid de facto Government not only by the United States, but by every nation which has relations with Hawali, and that an attempt or the part of Mr. Cleveland to overturn that Gov ernment must be construed as an act of war y the United States against Hawaii.

If France or Spain had sent an Ambassa. for to Oliver Cromwell demanding that he resign the protectorate and put Charles IL on ne of England can any one doubt what the response would have been? Where is the difference in principle between such a case and President Cleveland's course toward Hawaii? Congress, in spite of its political to convince Grover Cleveland that he does not rule the United States as the Czar attempts to rule Russia, and that the Constitution still has a great deal of meaning and vitality.

Cot. Hoge's Sad Piight, From the Washington Post.

From the Westington Post.

Et. Paso, Tex., Nov. 19.—Col. J. Hampton Hoge, the recently appointed Consul at Amoy, who was recalled just prior to sailing for China, is in hard luck. He is stranded at El Paso, and is trying to effect some sort of assistance to enable him to proceed to Washington. Col. Huge left Nan Francisco on Wednesday, having been provided with transportation this far. Upon his arrival here he was apparently suffering from the effects of a long spree, was in a dishelved condition, and without money or jewelry. He was taken to a hotel, where he still remains, but in such a condition that he can give no very rational account of himself further than that thieves went through him three times while intoxicated at San Francisco, leaving him penniless and stripped of valuables.

Col. Hoge is being looked after by some of the ettigens here. He is a stranger to them all, and they would appreciate it highly if some of his Eastern friends would arrange to get him out of El Paso. The Colonel is not in acondition to take care of himself, and declines to get sober.

A 90-year-old Equestrienne on a #6-year From the Cincinnati Commercial Ga

RICHMOND, Ky., Nov. IK—Mrs. Fannie Million, who resides at Million, in the western part of this county, is perhaps the oldest lady horseback rider in the United States. She is 100 years of age. Recently she rode ten miles on horseback to visit some relatives. She owns and rides a horse as remarkable as herself. It is 25 years old, and named for Gen. Rirby Smith, the old Confederate General. Mrs. Million has never used spectacles in her life, her eyesight being at present as good as it was when she was 1st. She is not stooped and decrepit, but as creet as an Indian. She is strong physically and mentally, and could dance a set with case.

Election Aftermath for the President From the Indianapolis Journal,

Wasminuros, Nov. 1t.—Congressman Synum called at the White House a few days ago and had the following oversation with Private Secretary Thurber: "Is the Fresident in "
"He is in, but very busy, and has given orders that

he cannot are anybody. Is there anything I can do for "Yes," replied Mr. Hynnm, "I wish you would say to the President that on the might after the city elec tion in Indianapolia his Republican Postmaster rode

i over indianapolis on the top of a tally he coach

Mr. By num then strode from the White House Febres of Home. I ross Puch.

Miss Paron iof Chirago on a visit to her down-east spire - I with you we wild harry up and feed the pgs. I note Treaten—Bose their squealing onner you. hirs Bacob—it doesn't annoy me; it makes his home-Accustomed to Acquirece

Now, darling, that we onderstand each other laup-pow | phalinave to sak your tainer's consent; The you need to mind that he generally ease

The New York Society of the Sons of the The New York Society of the Sons of the American Revolution is about to home their in homerican Revolution is about to homer their in homerican Mr. John Fishe the historian. On Seturday, Dec. in the amilterary of the Buston Tea Party, "the society will give take out of the evening will define as and Mr. Fishe, the suest of the evening will define something entirely new concerning the famous hoston for party, whose fragrance is still strong the world one. Theksta at \$10, may be had on the principle of "first come, trat served, from John Windeld Scott, Eng. Treasurer, fines building, this city.

-Meat selling to mandolin music, which they call a "Mest Matines," is the latest ourseaching of the great West toward culture. A Seattle meat market company hires a local mandolfe club "to perform during the

sale of means and positry" on special market days.

— an old negro applied at the Louisville County Courts few days since for a marriage license. The Clerk told him it would cost \$2. "Uh" said the sid darky, straightening up and opening his eyes in great sur-prise. Then he erratched his head, shook it reflectively, and ambied to the door, declaring he could "get a ter-rable tot of four for dat money, a terruble lot, for also,"

And he never came back. -Amateur photography has taught many thousands the truth as to the coat of photographic processes, and made it more difficult than it once was for prefemional photographists to charge exorbitant rates for so-called "extras." It sometimes happens that \$1 per foxen extra is added to the price of photographs for proceases that consume little or no time, and require the

use of materials that are almost valueless -One of the longest races on record was scheduled to be started at Tacoma last Monday. Two Brillsh four-masted ships, the Olivebank, 2,630 tons, and the Samaritan, 1,996 tons, both heavily loaded with wheat, were to sail out of port together, on the same tide, the former bound for Havre and the latter for Cork. The Captaine have wagers posted on the result, Capt. Dearer of the Samaritan declaring he will make the run home in 120 days.

-This season's orange crop in Florida is much above the average in quantity, being estimated at 0.000,000 boxes, and is much earlier than usual. White during the whole of last serson some 58,000 boxes were shipped through Savannah to this city, more than 83,000 boxes have already been shipped here this year, Unusually large shipments have also been made to Europe, where Florida oranges are now beginning to compete successfully with Mediterranean fruit. —Many valuable bints as to the progress of mechan-

ical invention are to be caught from the signboards of this town. "Matal spinner" is the legend on a sign board in Centre street, and it must be sufficie sling to such persons as do not know that the process thus named is a cheap substitute for metal casting. and enables the manufacturer to produce many arti cies, some forms of bress andirons, for example, at much less cost than the same things could be preduced in cast brass.

-Lovers of the view down Fifth avenue from the

northwest corner of Madison square have watched with apprehension the cleaning process to which the walls of the Fifth Avenue Hotel were recently subjected, and are pleased to hope that the process will stop at the first story. The great gray mass of the architecturally simple became fits delightfully into the wide sky beyond, but were the walls turned from gray to white the harmonious charm of this effect must almost certainly be destroyed. ... The value of space in this town is tilustrated by the

rocky bluff at First avenue and Forty second street. A street occupies the face of the bluff, save a small rock ledge overhanging the face of the cities are corner of Forty-second street, and upon this narrow corner of Forty-second street, and upon this narrow corner of Forty-second street, and upon this narrow. coign of vantage a small house is now rising. Below, the face of the biuff is pagalleled by the rear of tall tene ments facing on First avenue, and in the sunless, dis mal, narrow, irregular space between the tenement houses dwellers hang their "wash" to dry,
-An occasional incident of interest in the quarter of
this town given over to the feather workers and those

of kindred trades is the advent of a hunter from fer eign parts bearing the plumes of trepical birds. The dealers in those things are shrewd bargainers, but the finest of these gray feathers felch great prices. A man recently returned from Mexico sold some feather in New York at more than \$20 an ounce, and it is eas; to interest the feather dealers by outlining a journey to the islands of Fiorida or to the West Indies in search of gray plumaged birds. -The posted list of most New York clubs is a bustness

barometer. Such lists are unusually long and their items unusually persistent in times of depression. But with the return of business sunshine they melt like snow at the approach of spring. It is a point of pride with some men never to be thus posted for debt, but doubtless there are snobs who contemplate with satsfaction the appearance of their names once a month on the bulletin board along with the names of distin guished men in whose company they would be glad to

-An Italian artist who came to this country to see the World's Fair, and who made a study of American pictures and landscape while in the Eastern States, has gone home full of surprise at the American paint-ers who look to Europe for subjects. He told a New York man that he was coming back here next spring to paint American landscape. There was nothing on the Mediterranean, he said, that impressed him as much as the bold rocks, windy moors, and tangled woods of Cape Ann, and our clean, white country vil

lages he pronounced to be charming. -Even the hurrying thousands that pass in and out of the great car sheds at the Grand Central Station cannot all be insensible to the charming effects of light and shade to be seen there at all hours of the day and night. The high northward windows of the structure cool, tempered light, atrained through rough glass upon which a friendly medicum of dust has conferred opacity. As to the roof, its effects are differen at every hour of the day, and on moonlight nights is ooks like the transparent floor of a blue ocean welter

-Miss Ray Frank of Oakland, Cal, whom Westers newspapers have been talking of as a candidate for or-dination as rabbi, was a prominent figure and speaker at the Congress of Religious at Chicago. she received an offer of a paid position as teacher, lee probably the first woman of Israel to receive an offer of such a place in the temple. Ordainment as rabbi a woman cannot receive. Niss Frank declined the offer, because she does not care to be bound to any congregation, however liberal. She will continue her work on

the Pacific coast. -New York clubs will do almost anything for their members save ministering to their spiritual welfare. A cinb member finds at his club not only all the conveniences of a home, but a dozen other things that no home usually gives. He may have letters, telegrams, and parcels received and sent temporarily at the club's expense. He may have his inundry looked to his cab hire paid, his garments pressed and cleaned, and, up to a moderate limit, his very debts paid by the club. It often happens that a loose system of club credits has to be curtailed, but the loss to clubs through credit extended to members must be an insignificant percent

-Colorado has discovered that she was not crushed after all, but actually boosted along by the silver slump. A committee of business men of the State, or-ganized to advertise Colorado in the East and Europe, has decided "to concentrate the first effort upon ad vertising the gold resources of the State." Indeed, it is now pointed out by those papers and people who lately avowed hysterically that the downfall of silver meant ruin to Colorado, that the State has more wealth in gold than in allver, and that "there is gold enough here to supply labor for all the aliver miners and to re-store the old-time prosperity." Already the gold boom has been strongly felt, and what were more prospects have been developed into well-paying gold properties. Colorado seems to be in much the position of a little boy who, blubbering over a lost penuy, has redieved a present of a nickel.

-It was a novel object lesson on the effects of stimulants that a New Yorker sojourning in Maine last sum mer discovered. Beside the house where he hoarded was a field that had once been cultivated, but now was as barren as Sabara. "What is the matter with the land that mathing will grow on it?" he said the Caber-man, his host. "Fight did it," was the laconic answer. "How?" "Why, it was manufed with figh. You know former mear the consistence use porgiss, dogdan, and other fish worthings to eat to fertilize the land. And don't the fish just make the crops grow for a few seasons: Look at that patch now. For years it yielded the Onest corn polators, and garden assay you are heard of. You see the fish acts on land just as alcoho acts on a man. It atimulates it up to the highest notch, and as long as there is any productive power left in the soil it goes into the crops. But there came the time when that field gave out all at once, and all the fish when that being gave out at at at most an appropriate you could heap on it wouldn't make it bear an inner as weeds or grass. The only thing is to let it lief allow until the soil gains strength by rest. Farmers round the seashors have found out that though the fertilitiers give them tempting crops in start with they must be handled as carefully as a man crapht to handle rum handled.

Distributing the Rich. Don Horser's Heat's

Why did Bariow and his wife go abroad on different alreadiers to district thought it would be pleasanter for the children's thought it would be pleasanter for the children's them had alreadiers made the block in he call and if the children's them had already the children would have had one parent left anglish.

Not All Grass. From the Lin . F .. F .. "Don't you," said the part landing to the bracker, being a their all reals in g are ! "An "heatfaled the boat for as he took or ther held on his knots, "I think some of the leading."

The Christmas number of Harpe's Magneins is refreshing in not being a Christmas number of the critical Christmas stores that are a forested Mr. Thomas Select Page's The Old Dominion Signals during and after the was foods had been been about Mr. Thomas Select Page's The Old Dominion Signals during and after the was foods had been been and for Tr. O'Commor describes the thomas of non-mone intelligibly and interesting results for the modern intelligibly and interesting results for the modern Conflicted Mr. Abbay contributes any parming tilinare times the "Two interestings and parming tilinare are six capital short stories, besides a characteristic activities by Frederic Remusion. The Christmas number of Harper's Magazine be interesting, and Marger's for December to asse